NSC BRIEFING

12 June 1956

BACKGROUND--ASWAN DAM

- 1. The proposed Aswan "high dam" is the central feature of a TVA-like project, called Sadd-el-Asli. Its basic objective: to add some 2 million acres to Egypt's irrigated land. Additionally, hydroelectric power would be generated, and some of it used for the manufacture of fertilizers.
 - A. Total estimated cost of the whole Sadd-el-Asli project: \$1.3 billion.
 - B. Estimated cost of the high dam itself: \$480 million.
 - C. Estimated amount of foreign currency needed to cover imports of equipment: \$275 million.
 - 2. At present, Egypt's cultivated area is some 6 million acres.

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12 **Jan**x 1984

WAR AND THE ASSAULT DAME

- 1. Seviet foreign minister Shepilor's impending throu-day visit to Cairo (for Sgypt's 16 June colebration of the British evacuation of Suon) should afford the USSE an apportunity to inflame Sgyptian suspicion's that the Seet is stalling on the still-to-be completed US-UK-IBRD deal to finance construction of the Assas high dam. Shepilor, who last summer paved the way for Sgypt's purchase of Bloc arms, may well again press the USSE's completing offer, first unde last October, to finance the Assas project itself.
 - A. At that time, Moscow effored the Egyptians a 30-year loan (emoused unspecified) at 25 interest, with both principal and interest payable in Egyptian rice and cotton.
 - 3. The West's offer: a great of 570 million; a 20-25 year loss of \$300 million at 4.5 to 3%.
 - C. The WEST is reported to have reserved its Cotober effor several times in past months, must recently on 17 May. This most recent removal reportedly was made in the context that Egypt's May recognition of Communist China had jeopardized Egypt's changes of securing Nestern aid.
- 2. The fact that the Soviet Assan offer is still open has been given wide publicity by the Egyptians. Cairo radio broadcasts have emphasized that, should the British sithdray their support for the dam project, the USSR remains ready and willias. DOCUMENTNO.

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- A. Reptine Foreign Minister Facti teld Ambassador Byroads on 23 May, however, that Egypt still santed to do the Lawse project is "exclusive" cooperation with the Fact. Despite this recent assurance, Byroade has reported his impression that Cairo is comming to the consistent that the Fact is not interested in excrying the Assun deal further at this time.
- B. Bespite Masn's probable desire to balance Egypt's receipt of Seviet military assistance with some equally impressive example of Seviets financial aid, he has pretty clearly indicated he will accept a Soviet offer on the dam if he is unable to come to acceptable terms with the fast.
- C. Meer's basic difficulties in agreeing with the Yest stem from two sources: first, his immistance that Sentors (inancing should not result in placing "strings" on the Agyptian economy; and second, his desire that the Nest, rather than Agypt, appear as the supplicant.
- The high dam project is essential to the Near regime's democtic provide, and Near connot afford to have the project fail to untertailize morely because of Neators non-support.
- 3. Over and above the question of Seatorn or Seviet financing, it is noteworthy that Egypt still has not yet reached agreement with the Sudan on the distribution of Nile vator available from the project.
 - Enartous on the progress of these sater negotiations, it seems and the progress of these sater negotiations, it seems and the series in the new of the series and an account of the series of the seri

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4. Thus, the Assen question stands much where the arms question stands much where the arms question stands last summer, before Egypt turned to the Sico. The Egyptian government feels the vest is lukewarm on Assen; the Stan has removed its offer; Base has intimated be will accept the Seviet offer if the Seut does not come through.